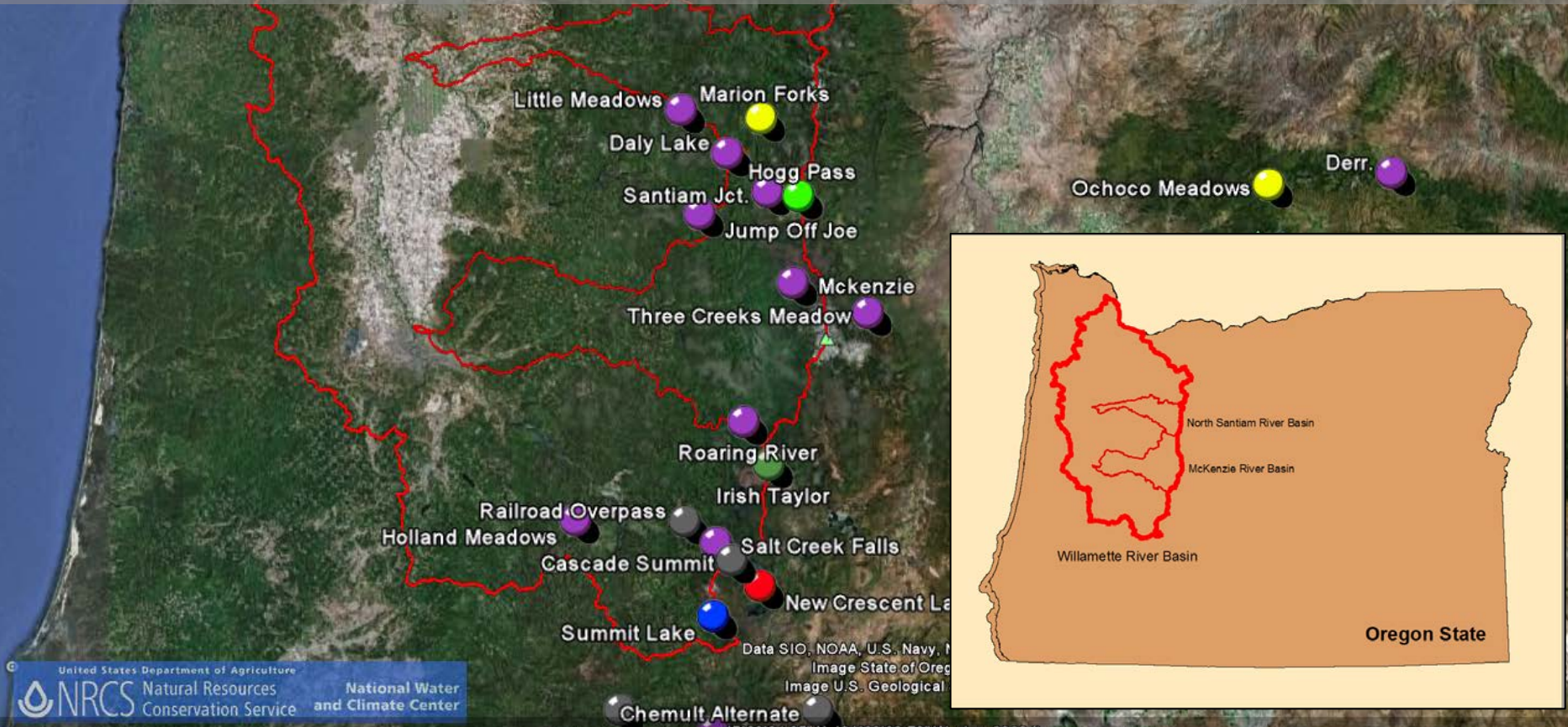
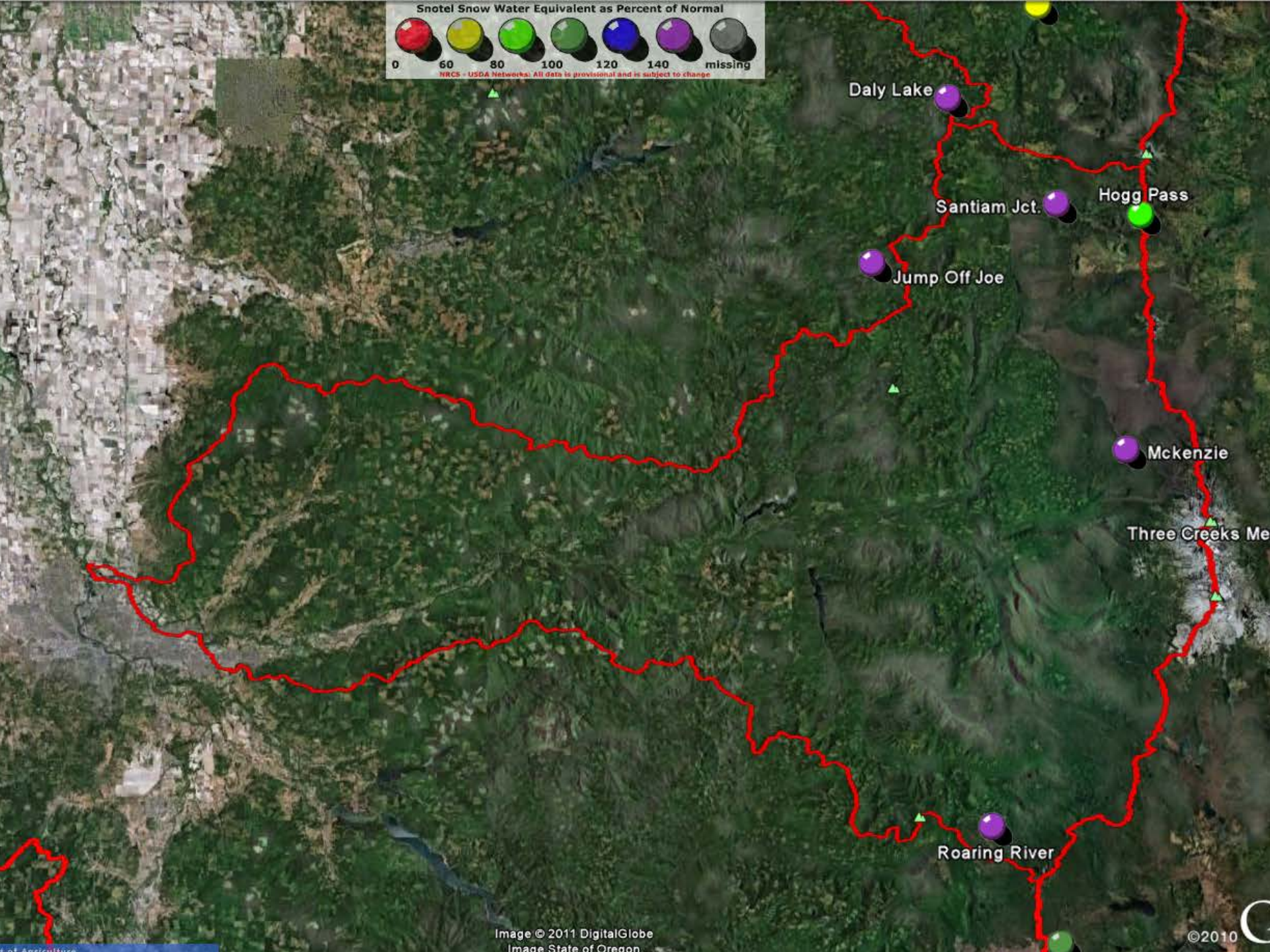




Physiographic Drivers of Snow Water Storage – Modeling the Spatial Distribution of Our Water & the Suitability of Our Monitoring Network

Kelly Gleason, Department of Geosciences, Oregon State University
GEO 580 – June 1, 2011





Daly Lake

Santiam Jct.

Hogg Pass

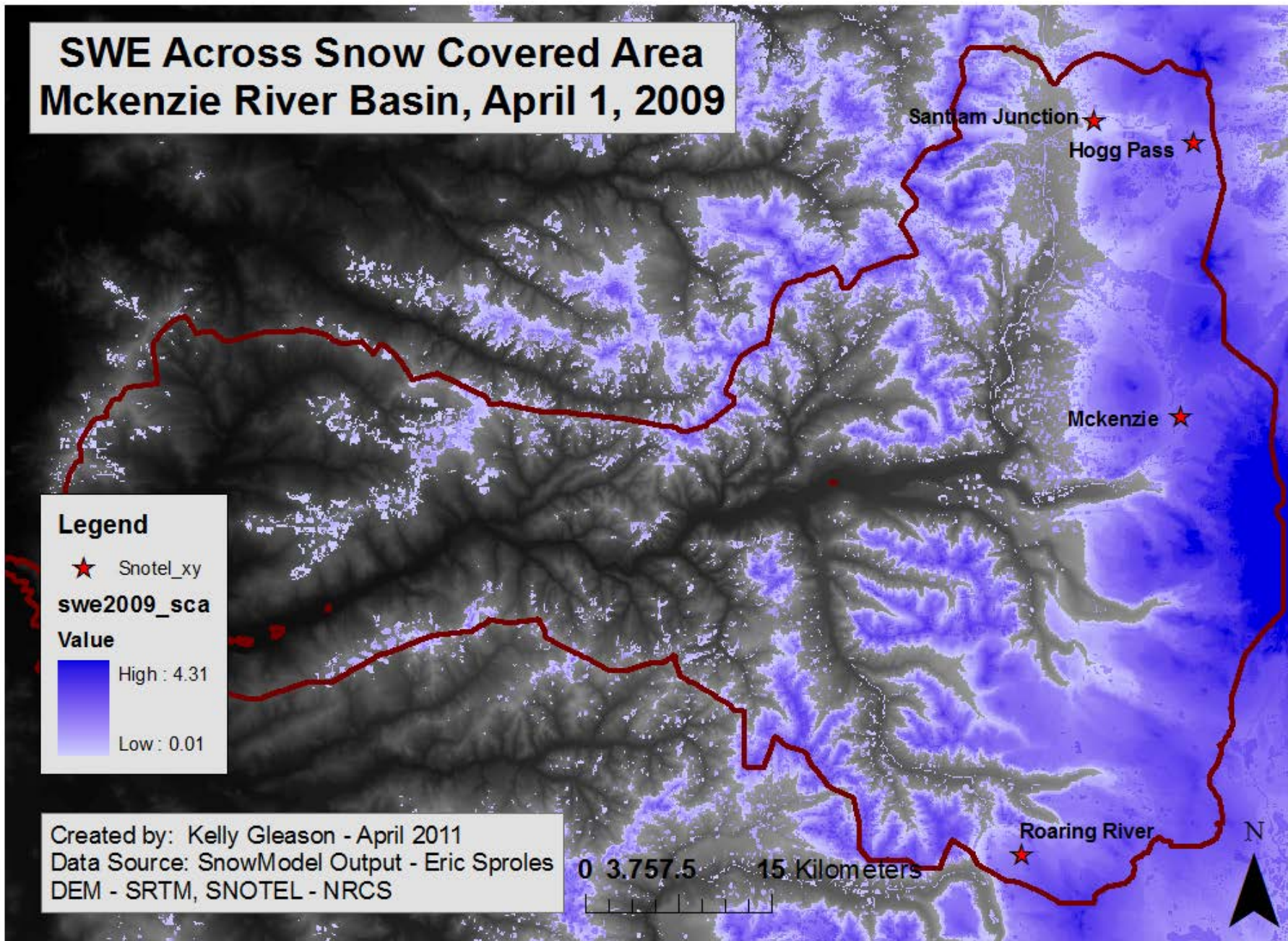
Jump Off Joe

Mckenzie

Three Creeks Me

Roaring River

SWE Across Snow Covered Area Mckenzie River Basin, April 1, 2009



Legend

★ Snotel_xy

swe2009_sca

Value



Created by: Kelly Gleason - April 2011
Data Source: SnowModel Output - Eric Sproles
DEM - SRTM, SNOTEL - NRCS

0 3.757.5 15 Kilometers

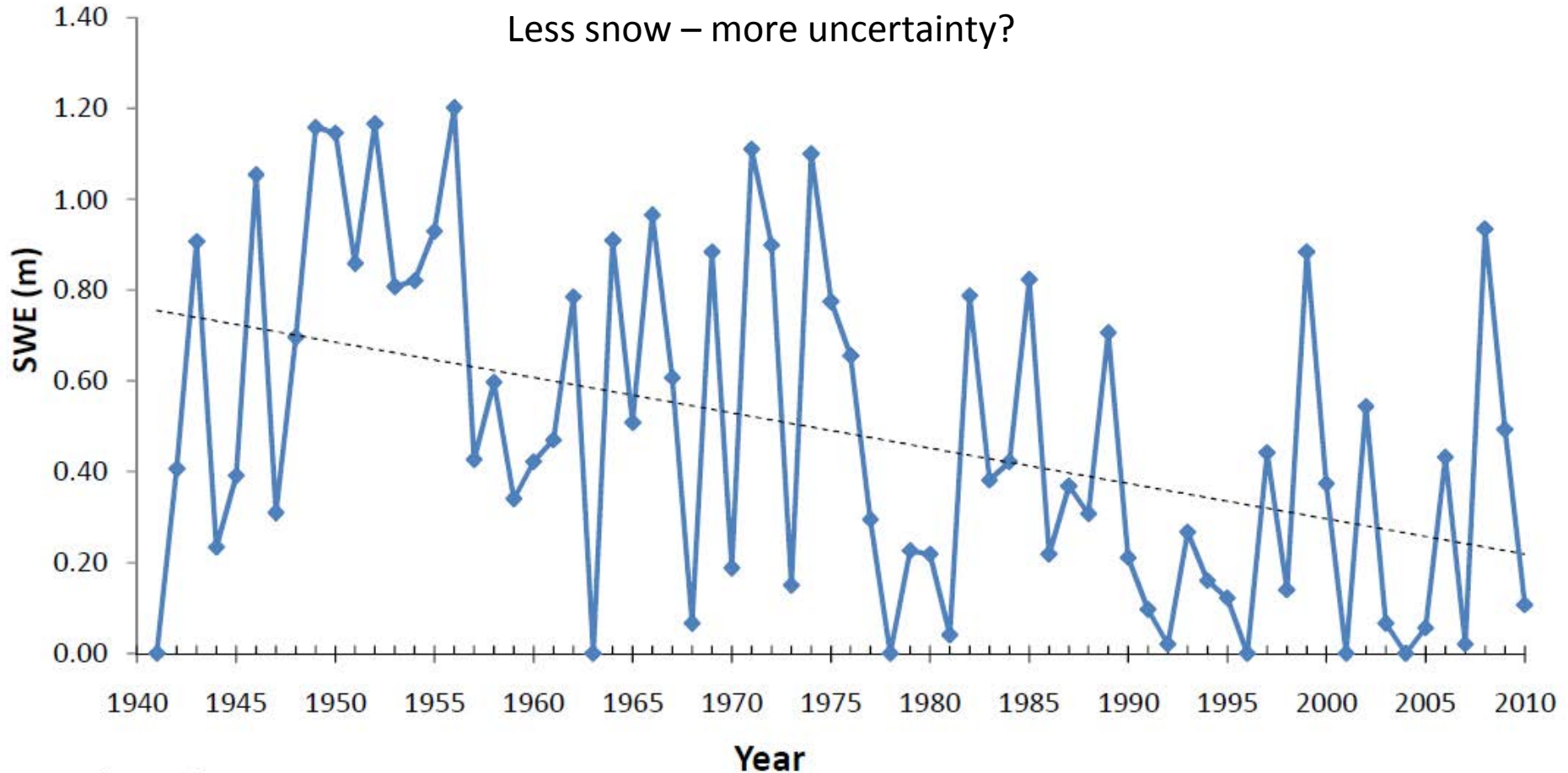


N



Measured SWE at Santiam Junction on April 1 (Elevation 1143 m)

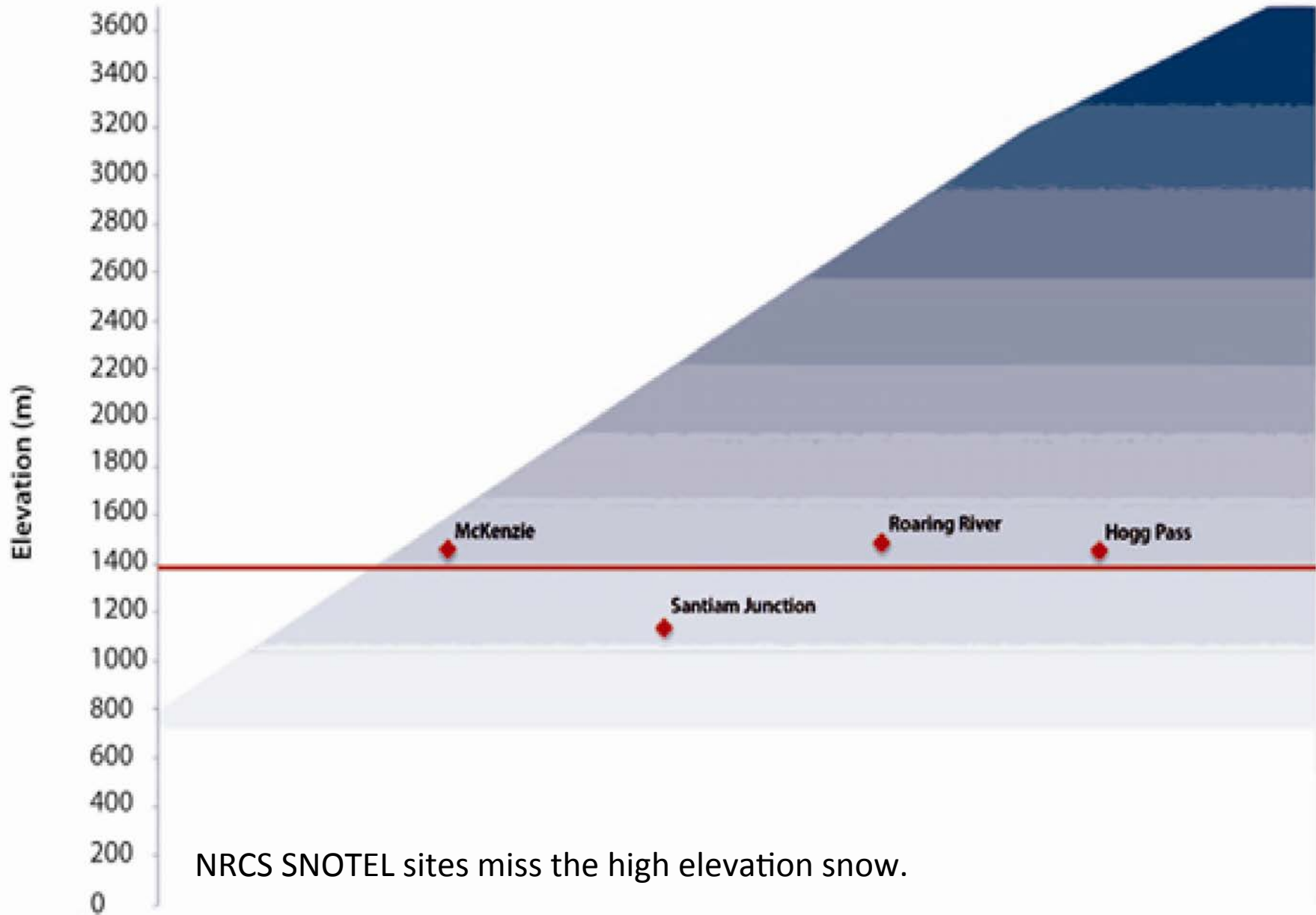
Less snow – more uncertainty?



Decline = 8 mm / year ***

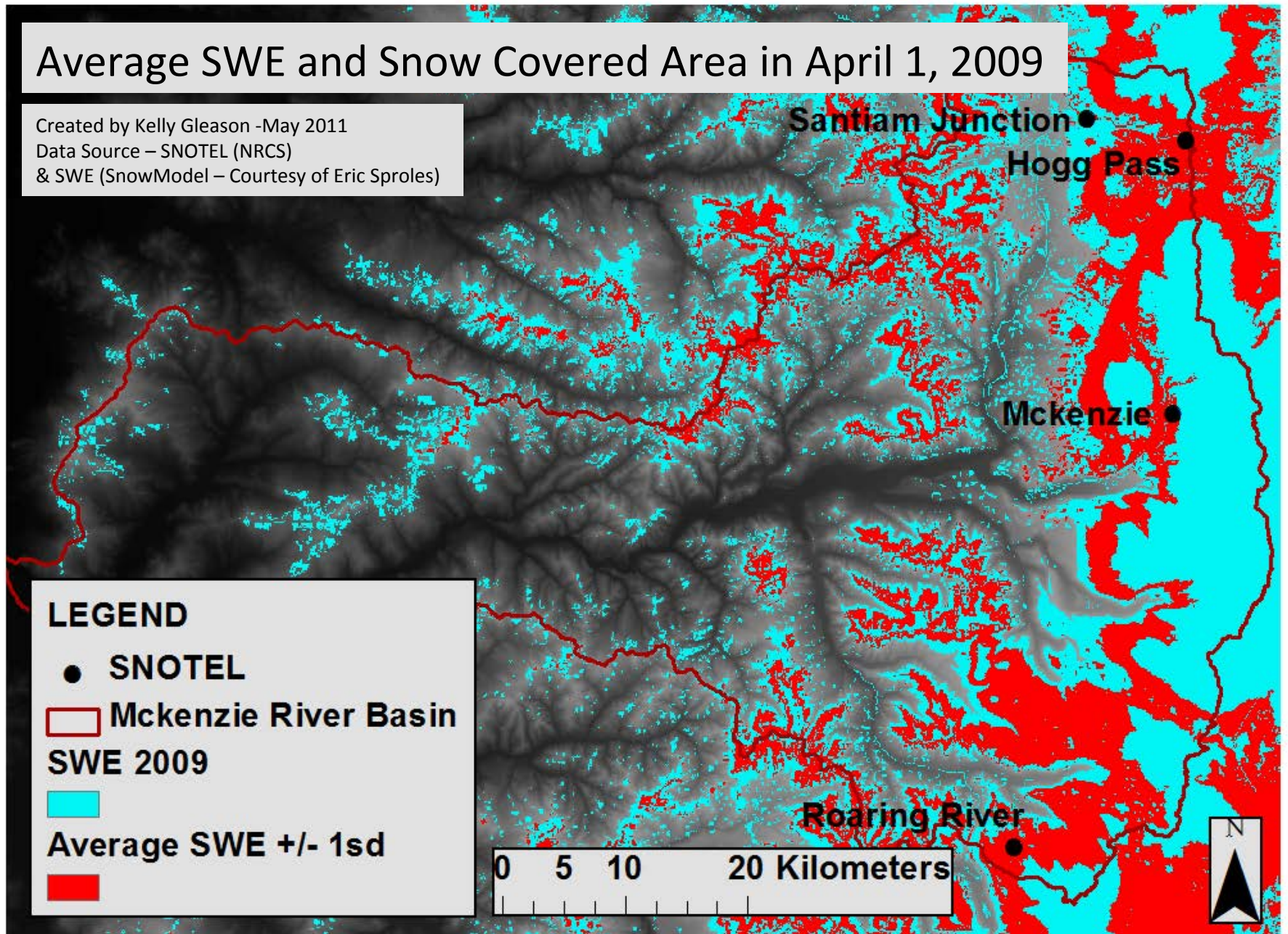
Water Volume Loss in a 500-m Elevation Band = 0.5 km³

Area-Elevation Relationship for Snow in the McKenzie River Basin



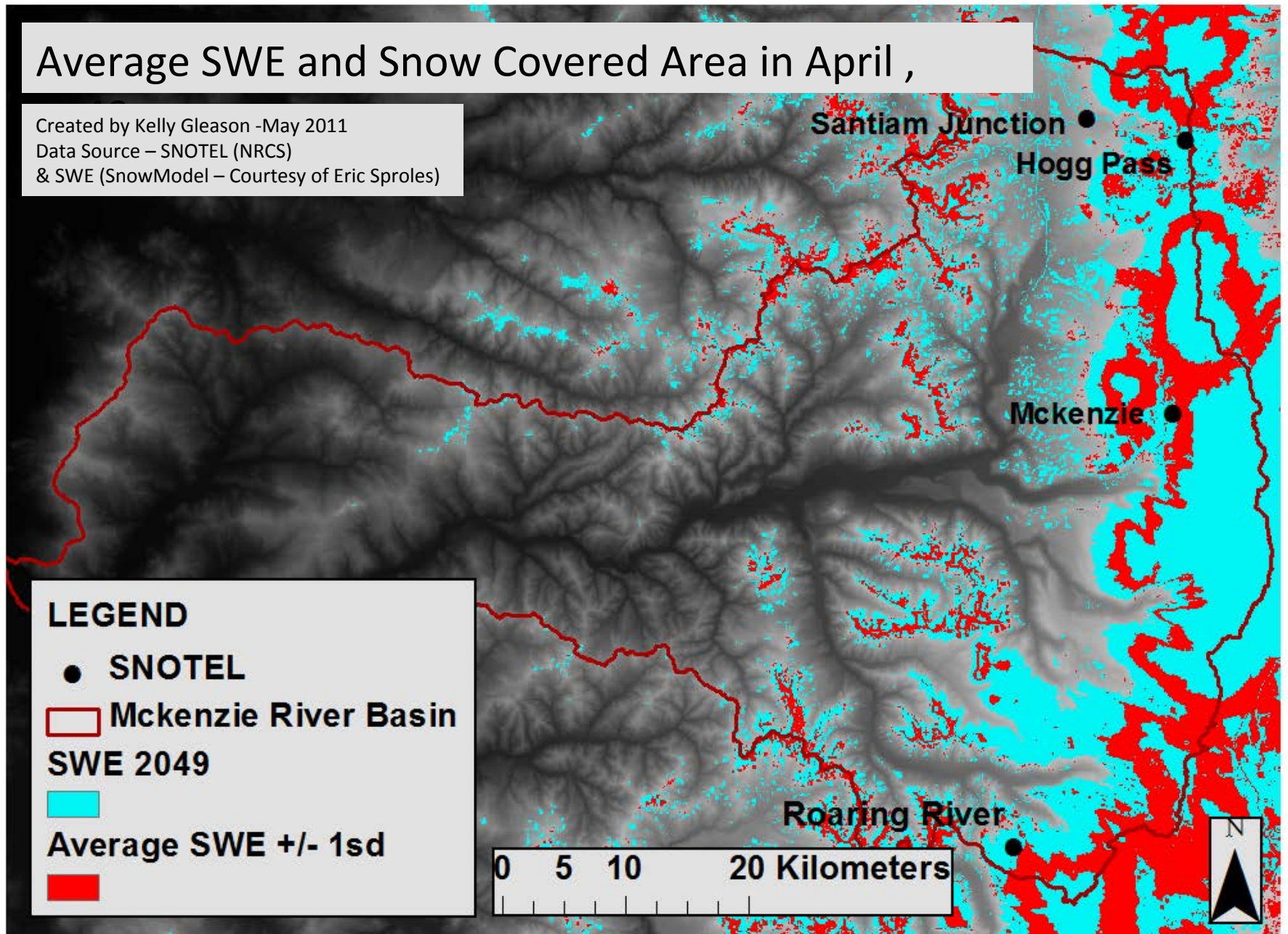
Average SWE and Snow Covered Area in April 1, 2009

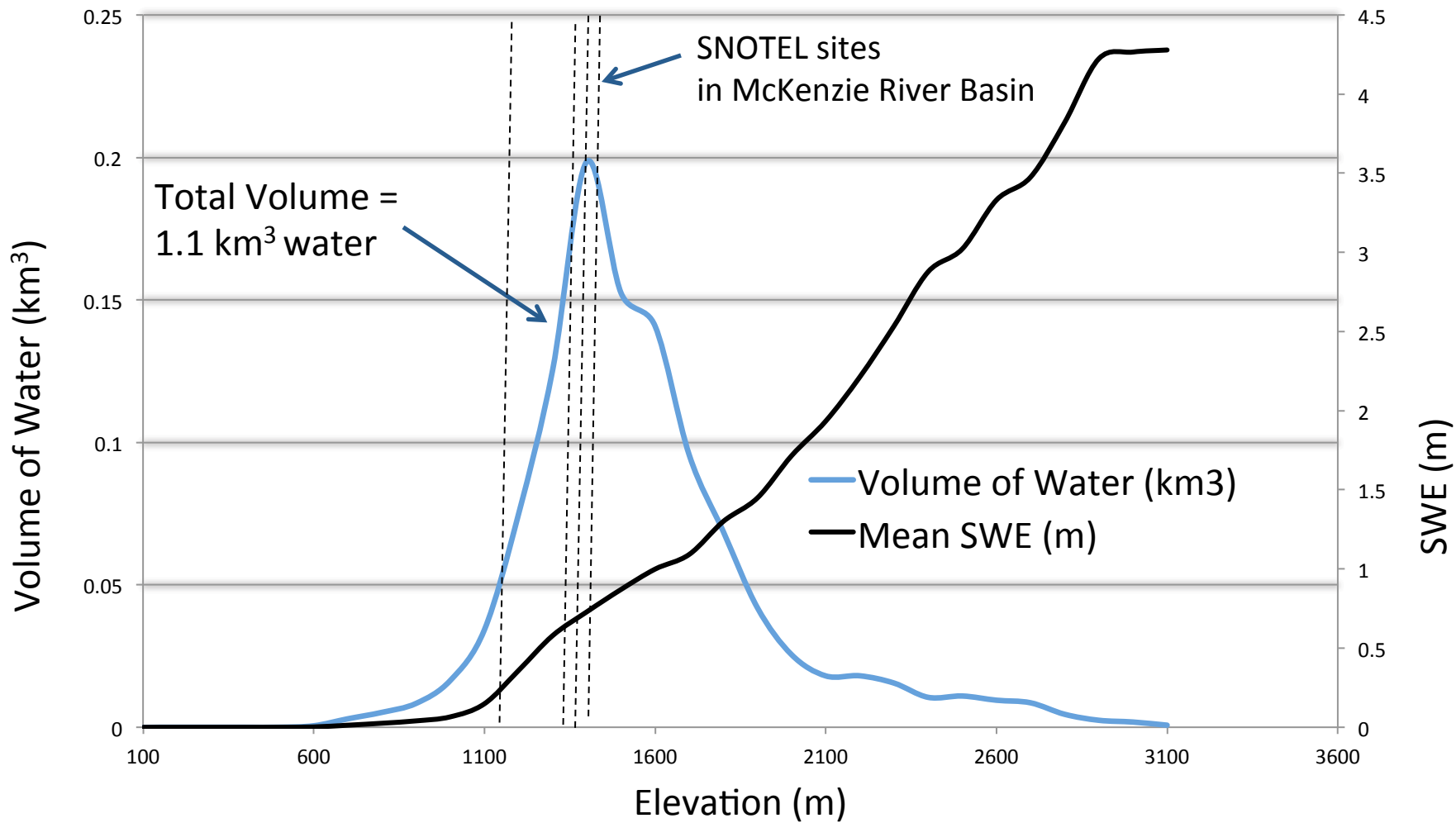
Created by Kelly Gleason - May 2011
Data Source – SNOTEL (NRCS)
& SWE (SnowModel – Courtesy of Eric Sproles)



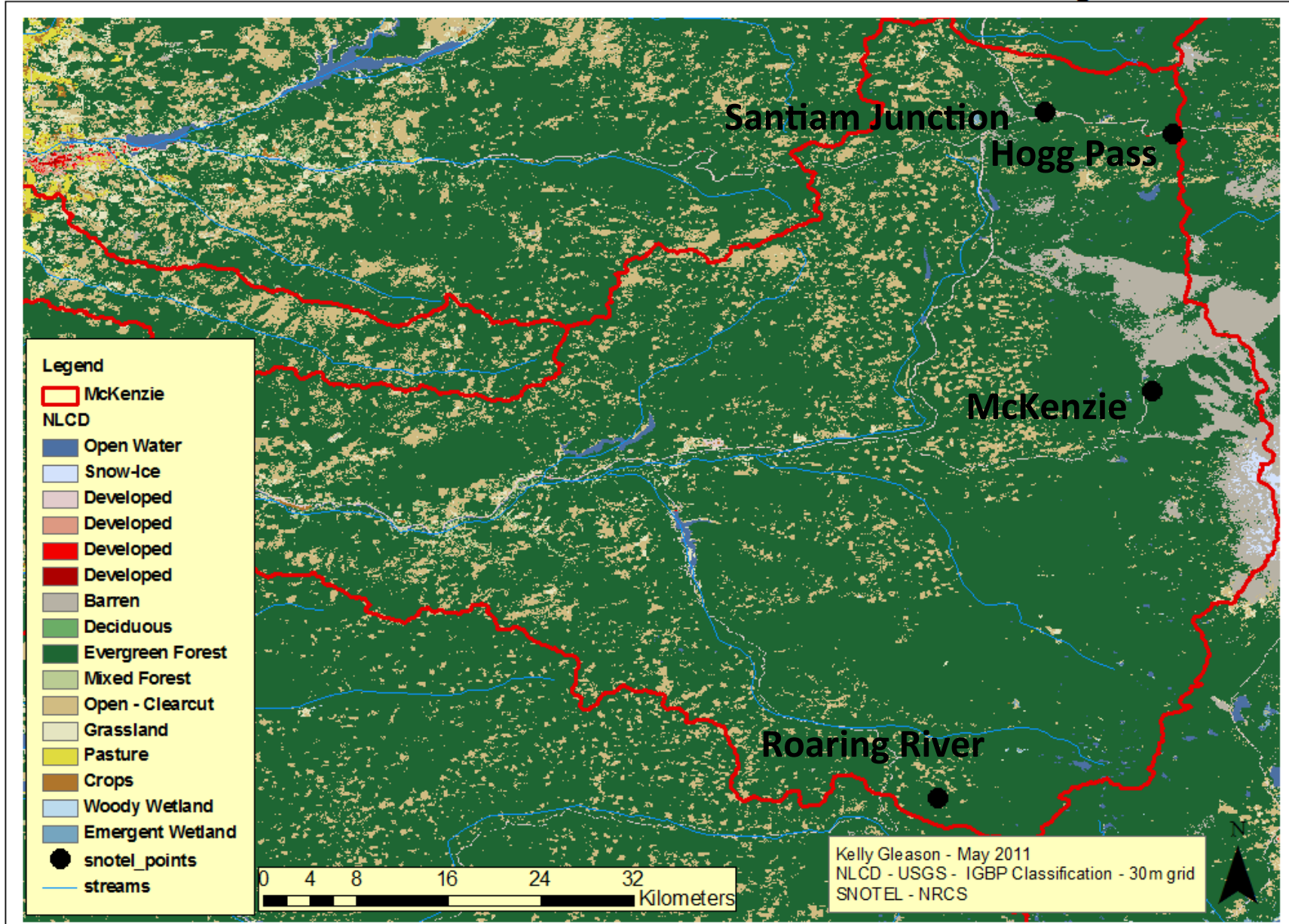
Average SWE and Snow Covered Area in April ,

Created by Kelly Gleason -May 2011
Data Source – SNOTEL (NRCS)
& SWE (SnowModel – Courtesy of Eric Sproles)





Land Cover in the McKenzie River Basin, Oregon



Questions

- What are important physiographic drivers of snow accumulation processes in the Western Oregon Cascades?
- Can a landscape-based Binary Regression Tree model be used to predict snow distribution, depth, and variability in the McKenzie River Basin (3,000 km²)? N. Santiam River Basin? Willamette River Basin (30,000 km²)?
- Can this characterization be used to distribute a representative monitoring network to capture the future spatial variability in snowpack?

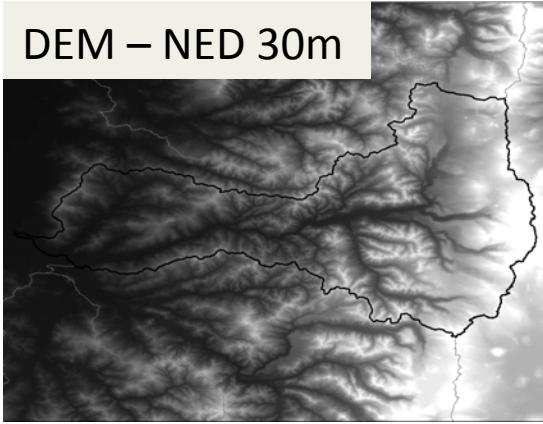
Objectives

- Use physiographic variables to develop a landscape-based model to characterize SWE within the McKenzie River Basin.
- Use that model to classify SWE in nearby watersheds.
- Randomly select objective and representative monitoring network.

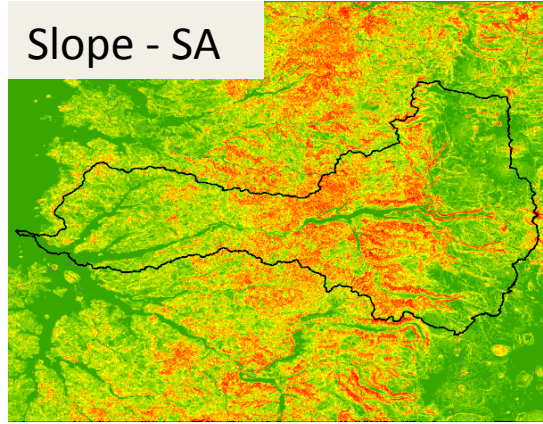
ArcGIS Methods

- Import physiographic and modeled SWE data
- Zonal statistics with elevation
- Extract physiographics and SWE in Mckenzie River
- Develop BRT snow classification model based on landscape characteristics
- Use this BRT to develop GIS analysis model to predict SWE using landscape physiographics
- Select representative sampling locations
- Test on N.Santiam River and extrapolate to Willamette River

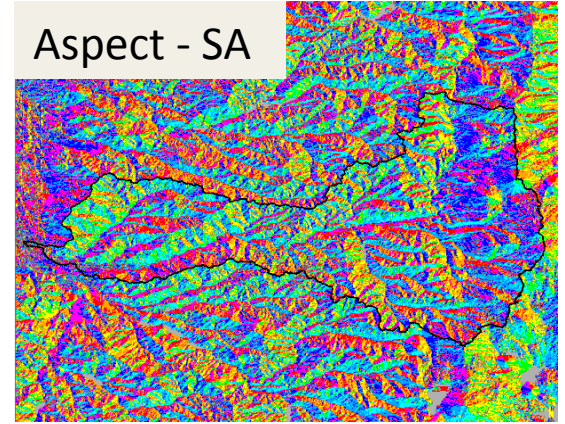
DEM – NED 30m



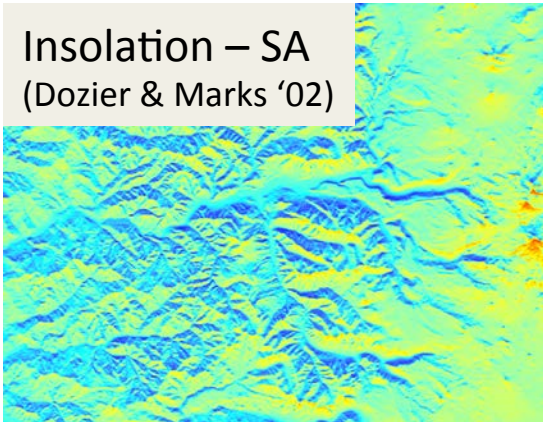
Slope - SA



Aspect - SA



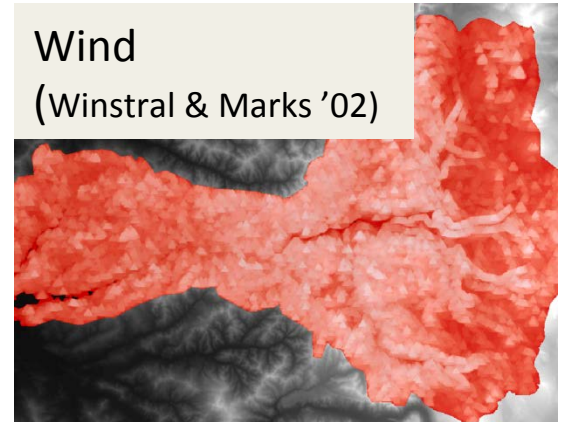
Insolation – SA
(Dozier & Marks '02)



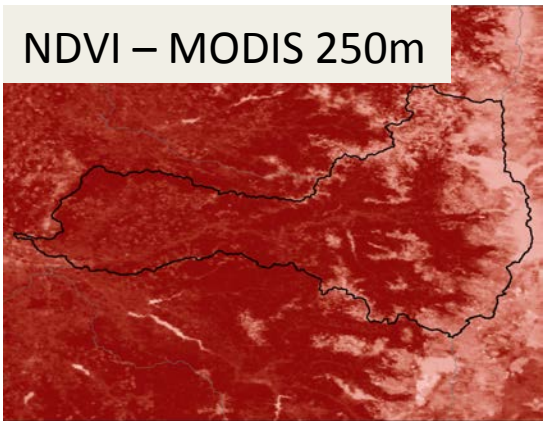
Land Cover -NLCD



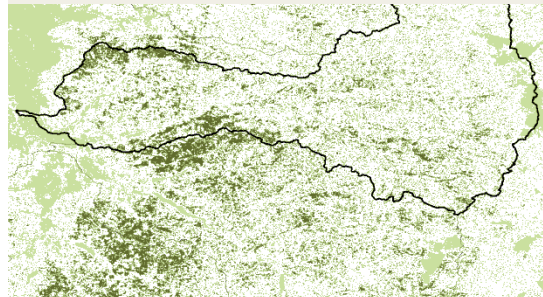
Wind
(Winstral & Marks '02)



NDVI – MODIS 250m



% Canopy Cover –LANDFIRE
(Veatch et al '09)

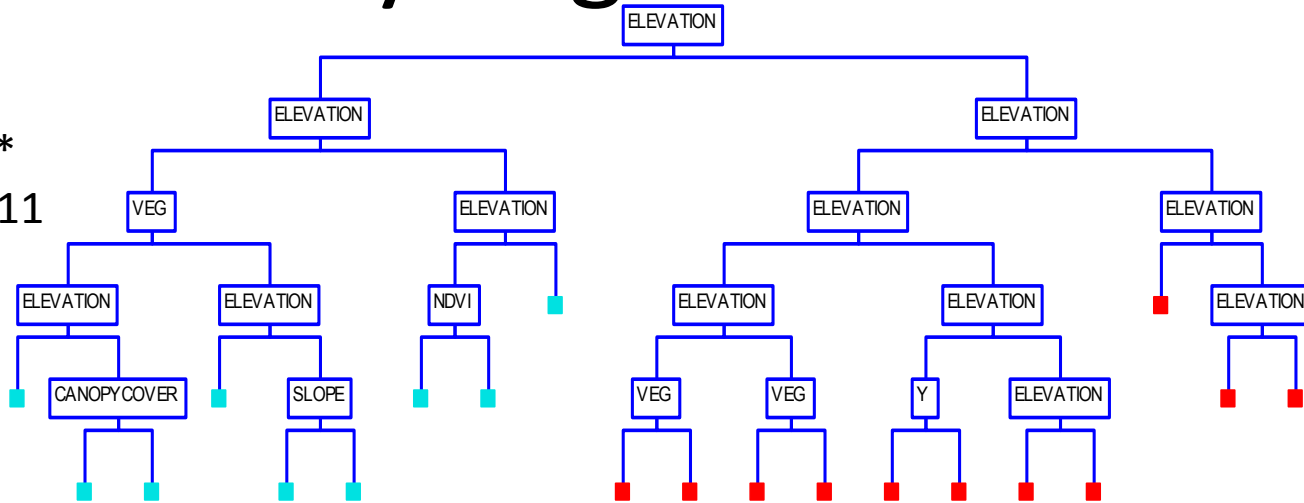


SWE 2009 – SnowModel
100m (Liston and Elder '06)

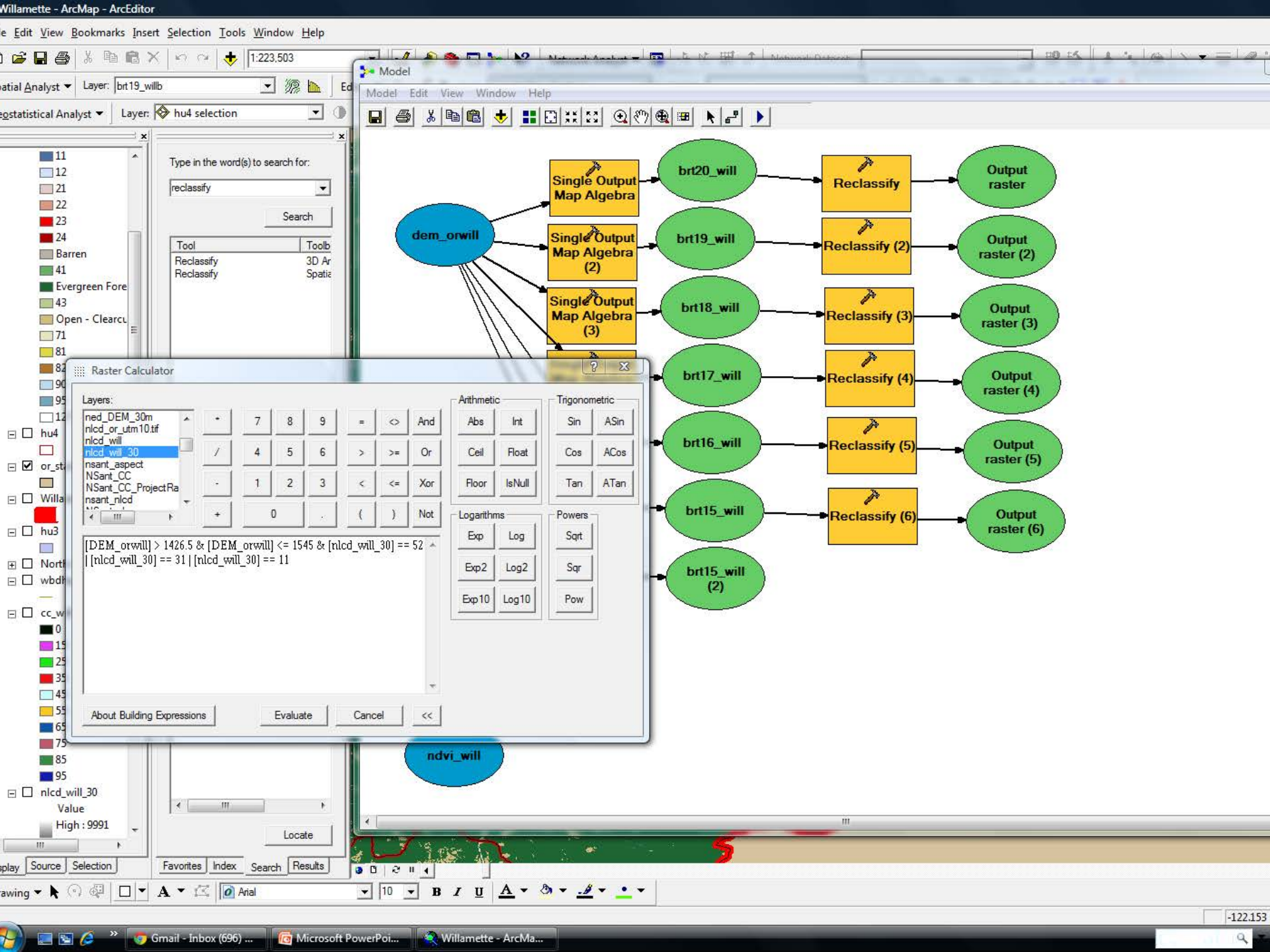


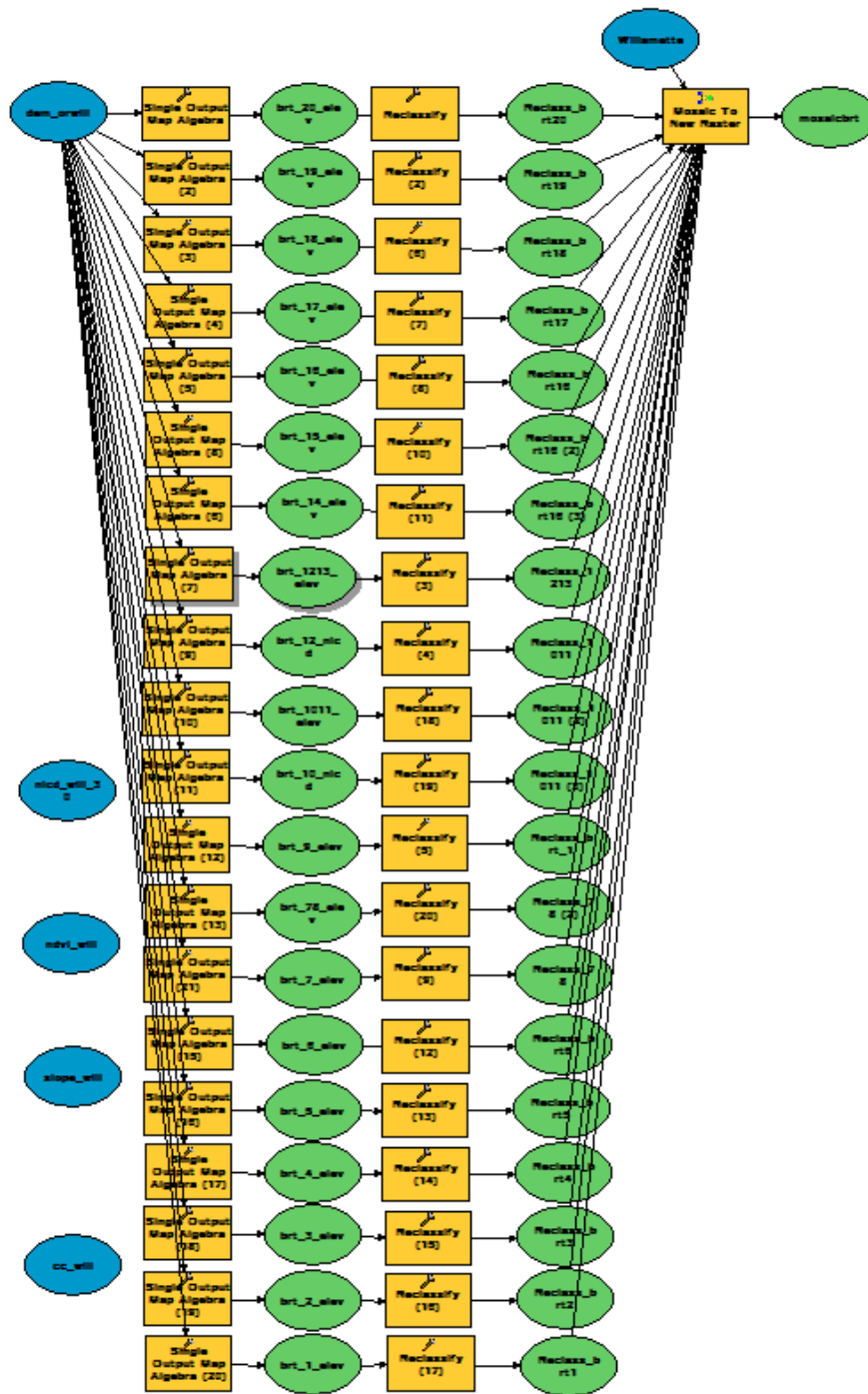
Binary Regression Tree

R = 0.95 **
RMSE = 0.11

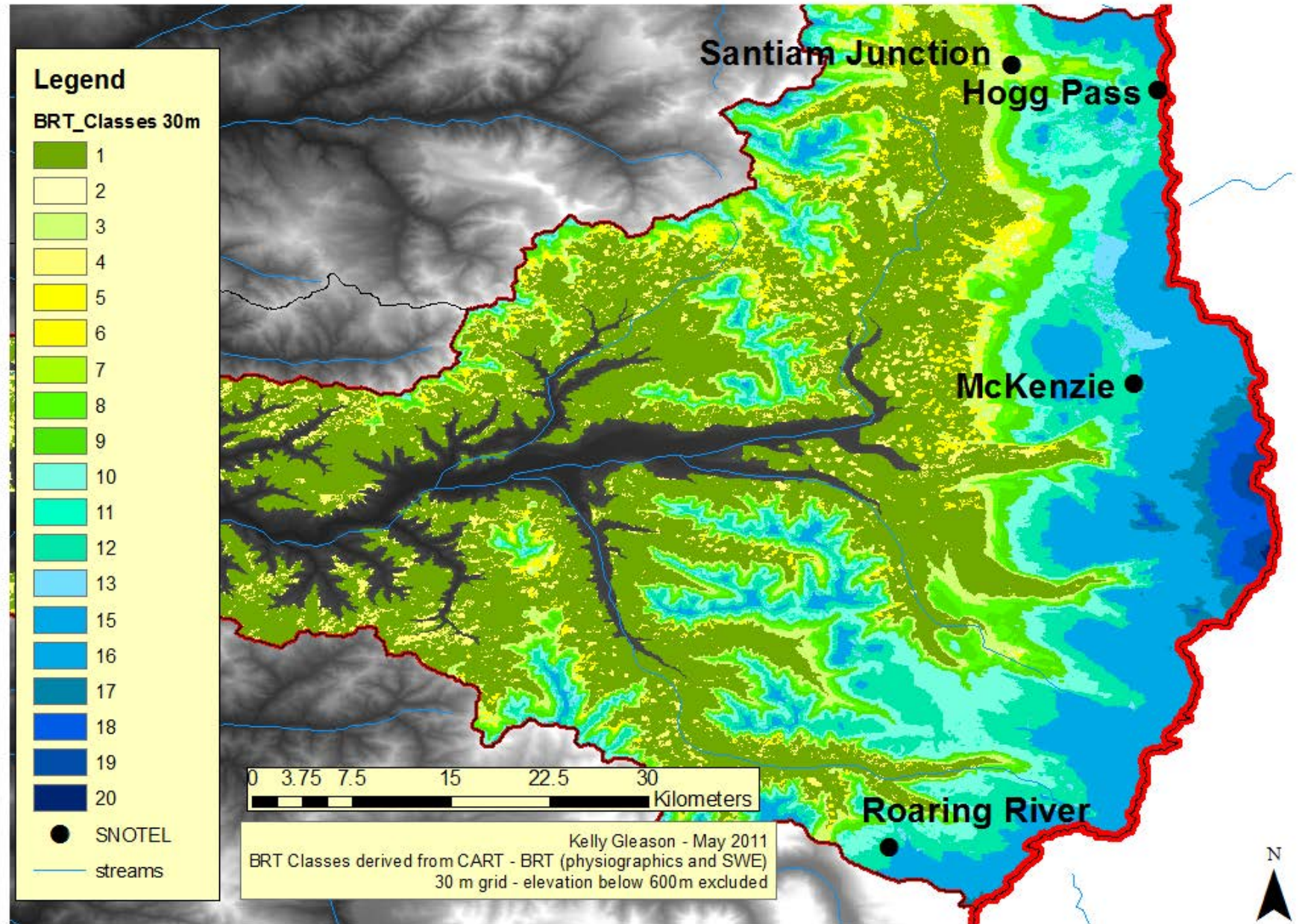


Landscape Class	Elevation	Veg Class	Other	Landscape Class	Elevation	Veg Class	Other
1	<-1121	Forest		11	>1332.5 <-1426.5	Open	
2	>1121 <-1198.5	Forest	%CC <-20	12	>1426.5 <-1545	Forest	
3	>1121 <-1198.5	Forest	%CC >20	13	>1426.5 <-1545	Open	
4	<-977	Open		14	>1545 <-1791		Y >4878574
5	>977 <-1198.5	Open	Slope <-26.84	15	>1545 <-1791		Y <-4878574
6	>977 <-1198.5	Open	Slope >26.84	16	>1791 <-1919.5		
7	>1198.5 <-1255		NDVI <-2063	17	>1919.5 <-2039		
8	>1198.5 <-1255		NDVI >2063	18	>2039 <-2371		
9	>1255 <-1332.5			19	>2371 <-2788		
10	>1332.5 <-1426.5	Forest		20	>2788		



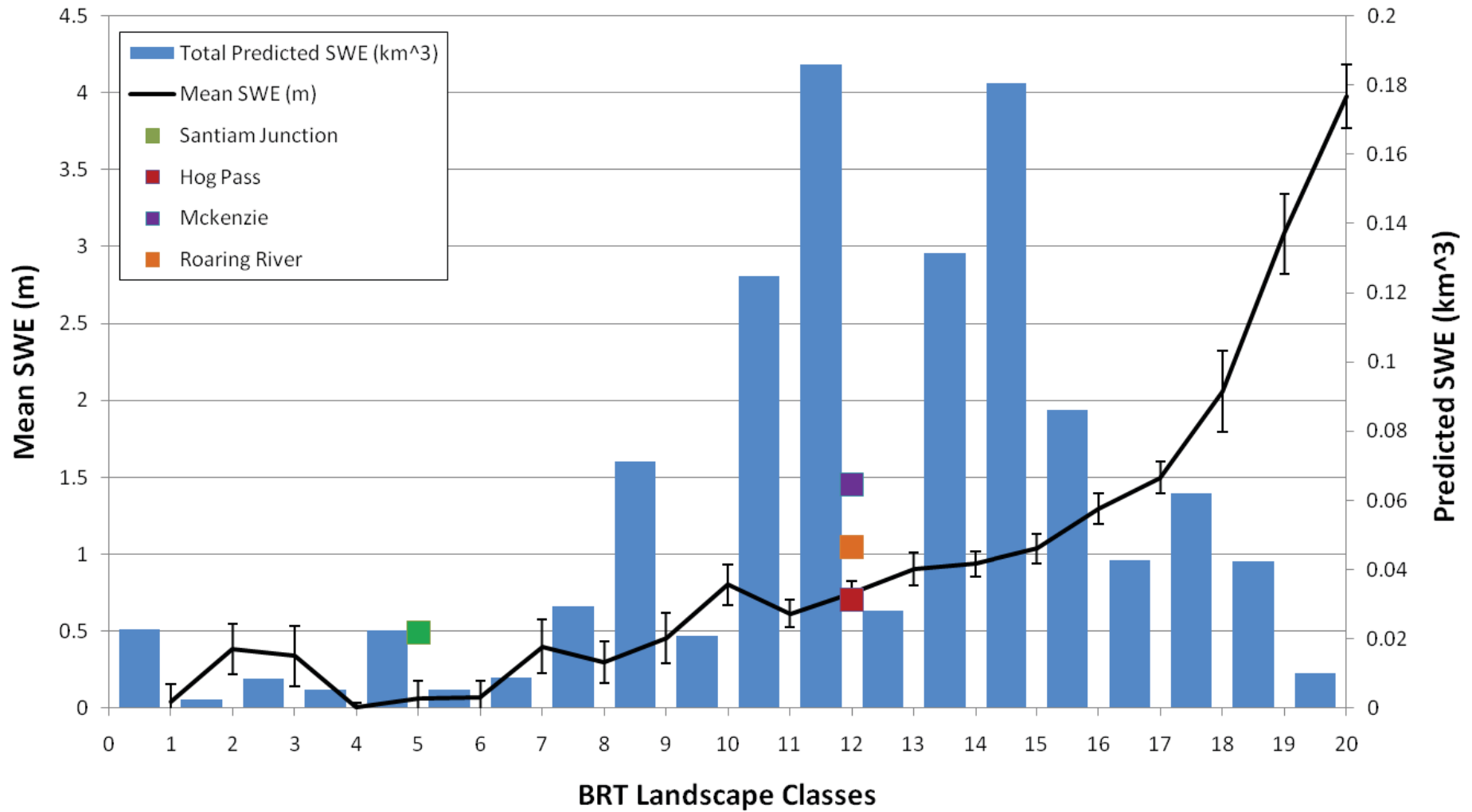


BRT Classification of the McKenzie River Basin, Oregon

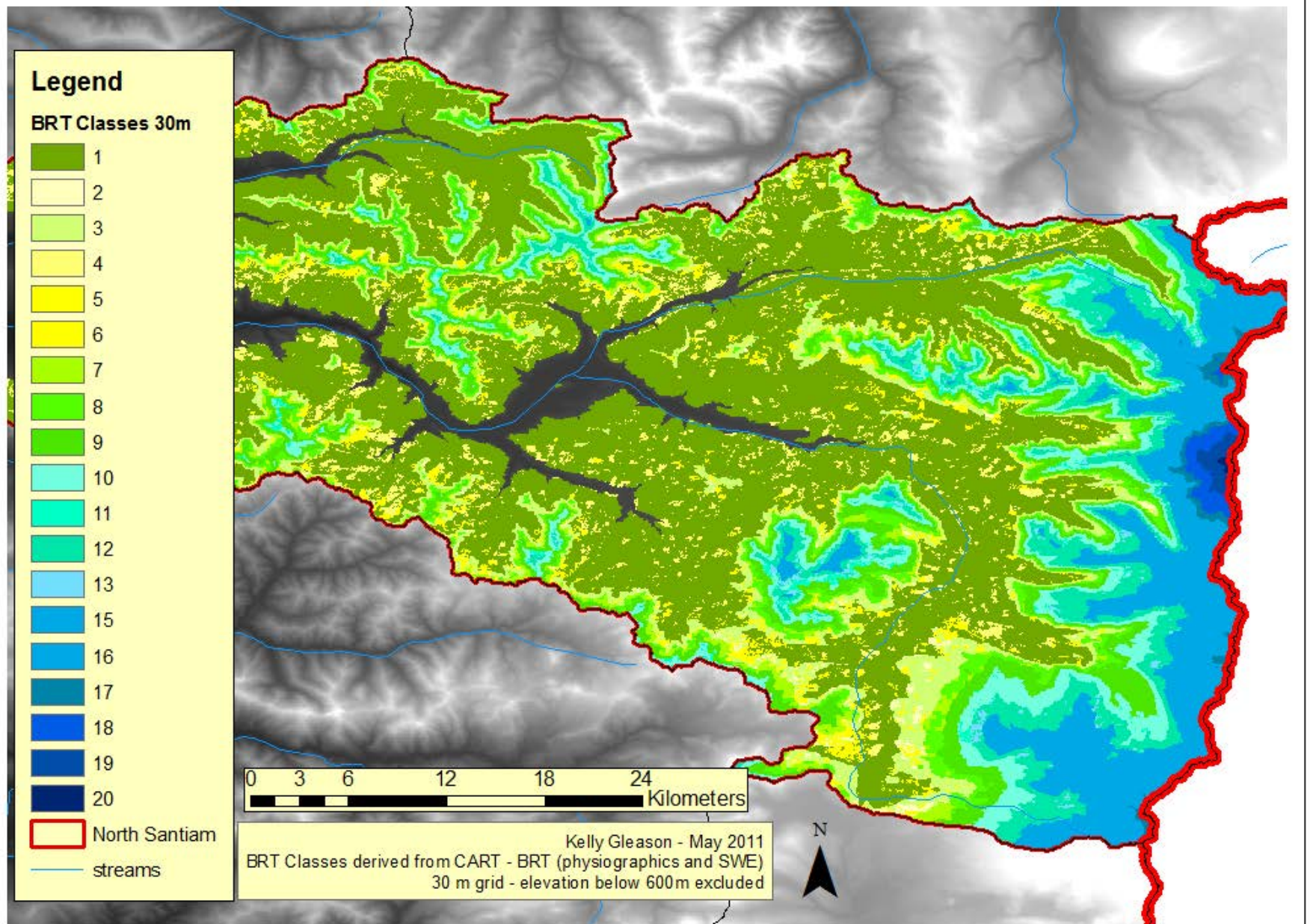


Mckenzie River Basin

Mean SWE (m), Predicted SWE (km³), & SNOTEL SWE (m)

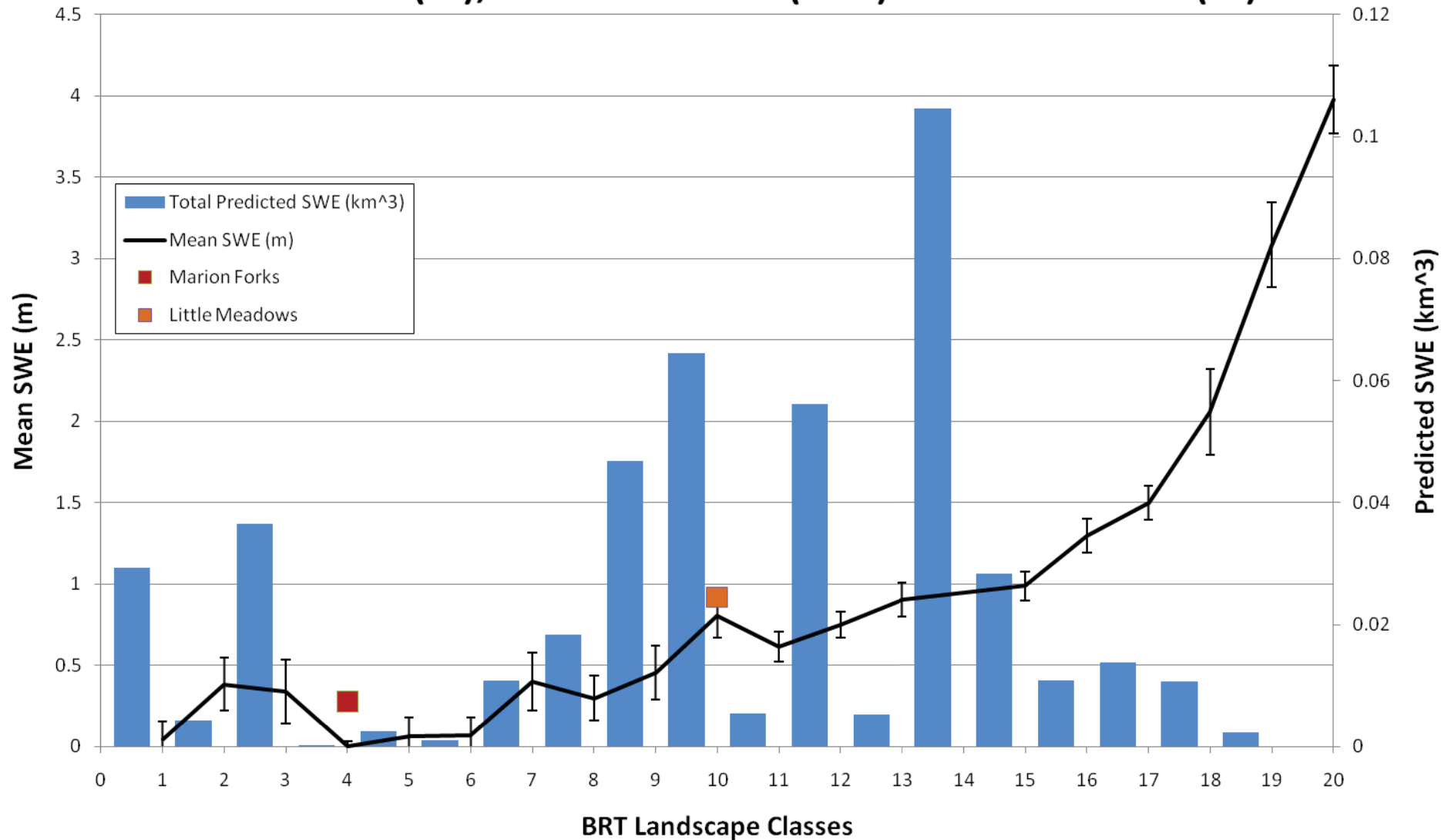


BRT Classification of the North Santiam River Basin, Oregon

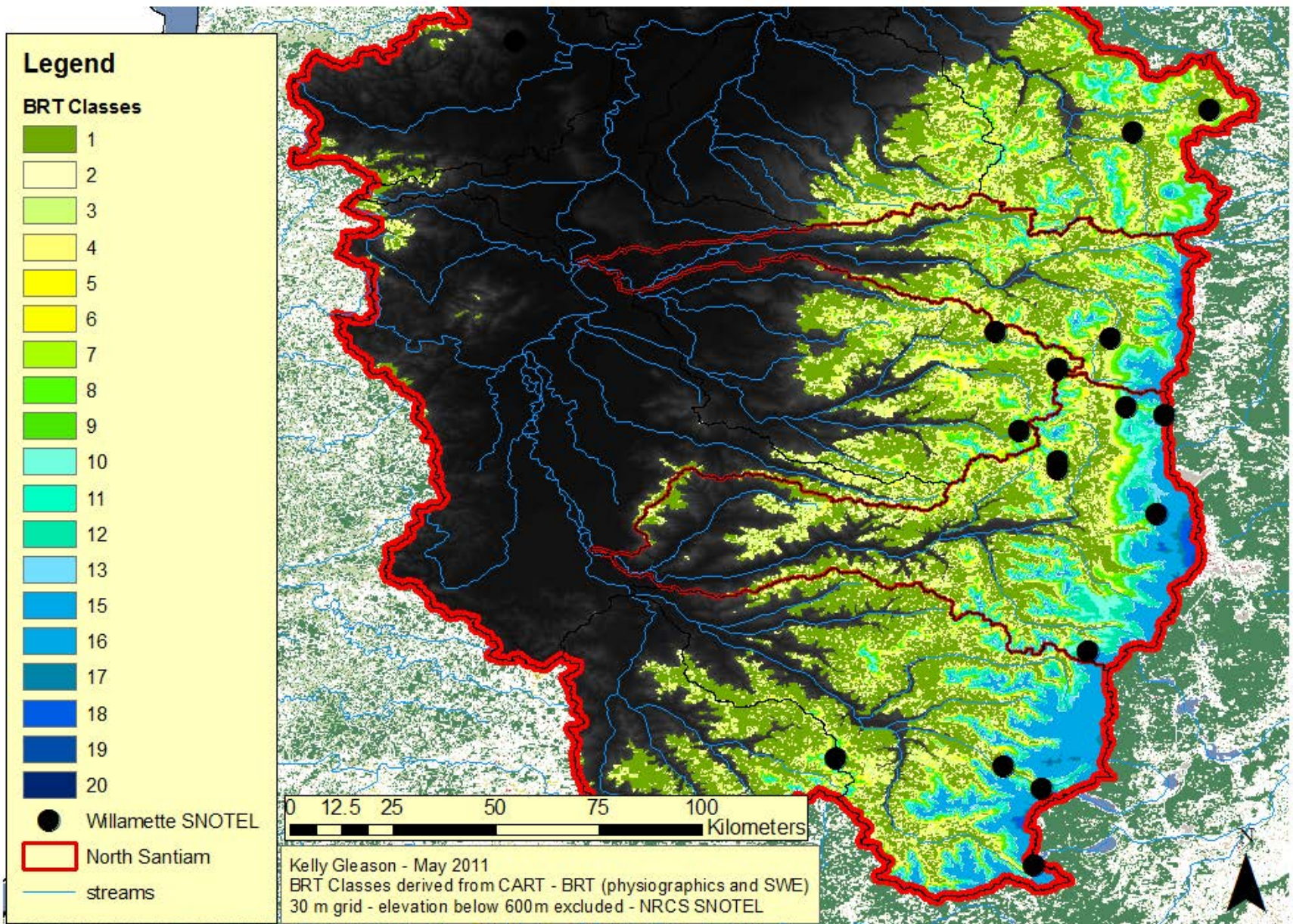


North Santiam River Basin

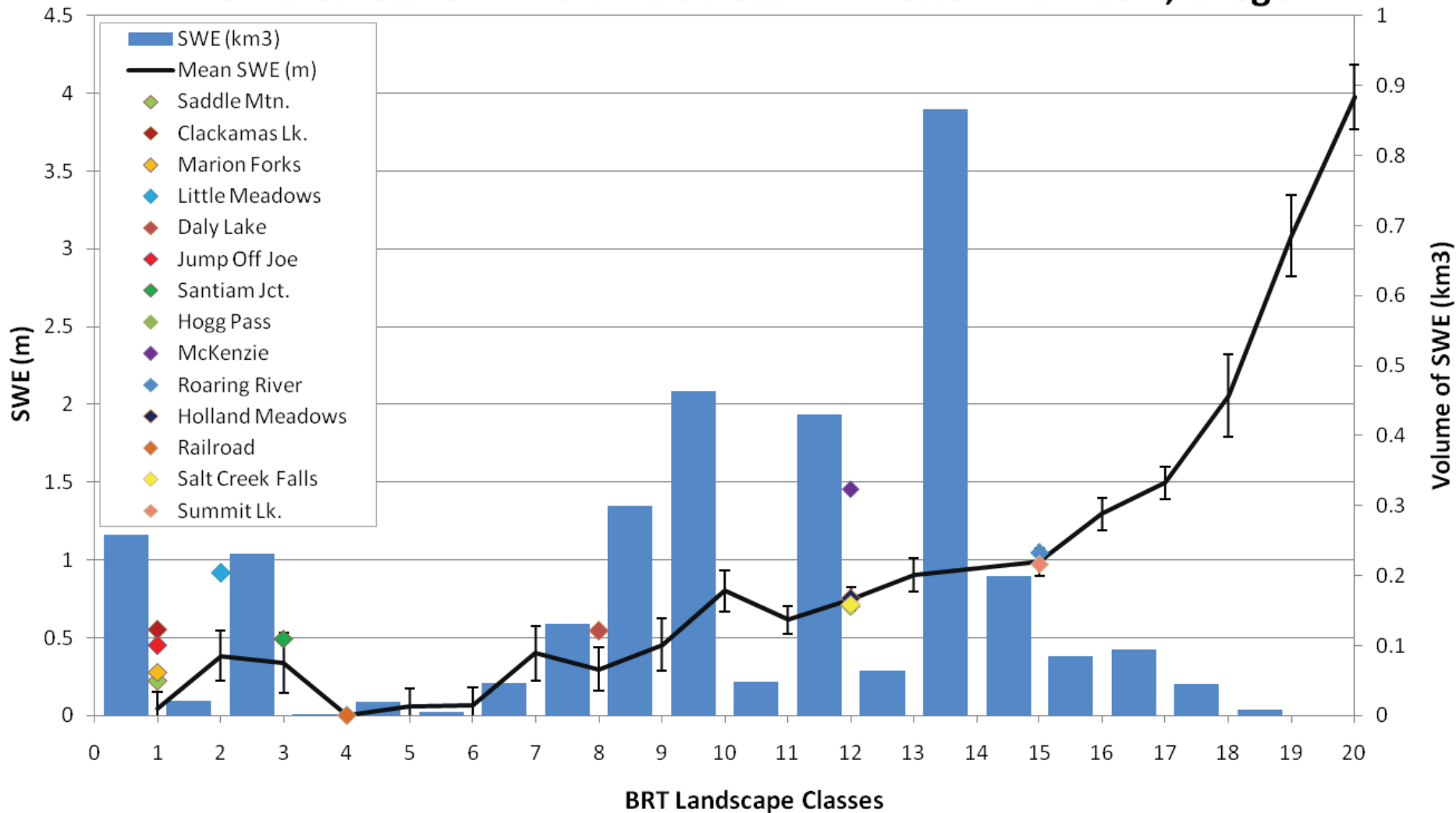
Mean SWE (m), Predicted SWE (km³) & SNOTEL SWE (m)



BRT Classification of the Willamette River Basin, Oregon



Observed SNOTEL SWE (m) & BRT Expected SWE (m) at Sampling Points & Total SWE Volume across Willmette River Basin, Oregon



Not all areas land available – used criteria selection model

- In Raster Calculator:

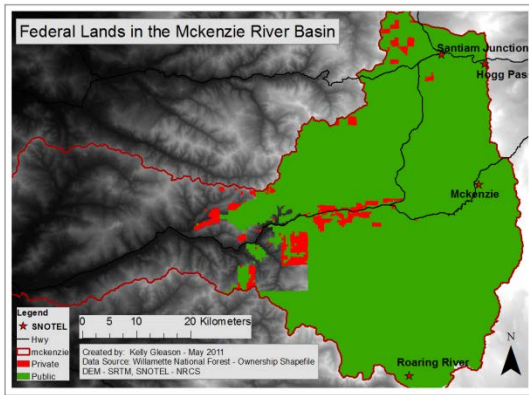
(binary public) * (buff 500 - buff100)

=

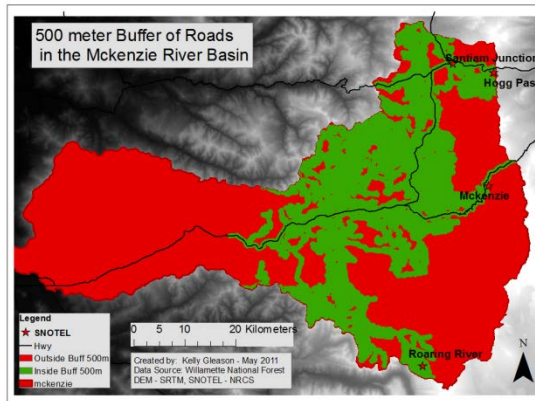
available land for sampling sites

- Used output to extract by mask BRT Classes area
- Created random raster w/in extracted BRT area to determine random location that meets criteria

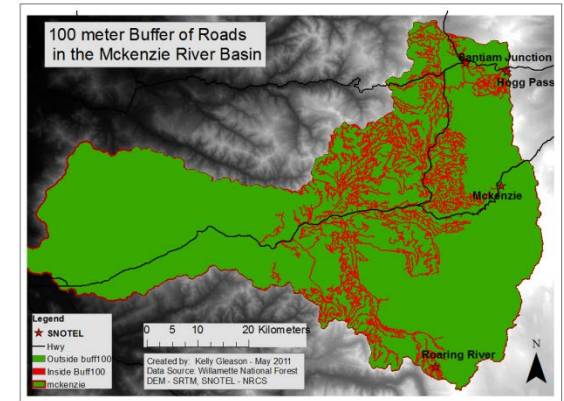
Binary Selection Model to Select Public Land & 200-500 m of Road



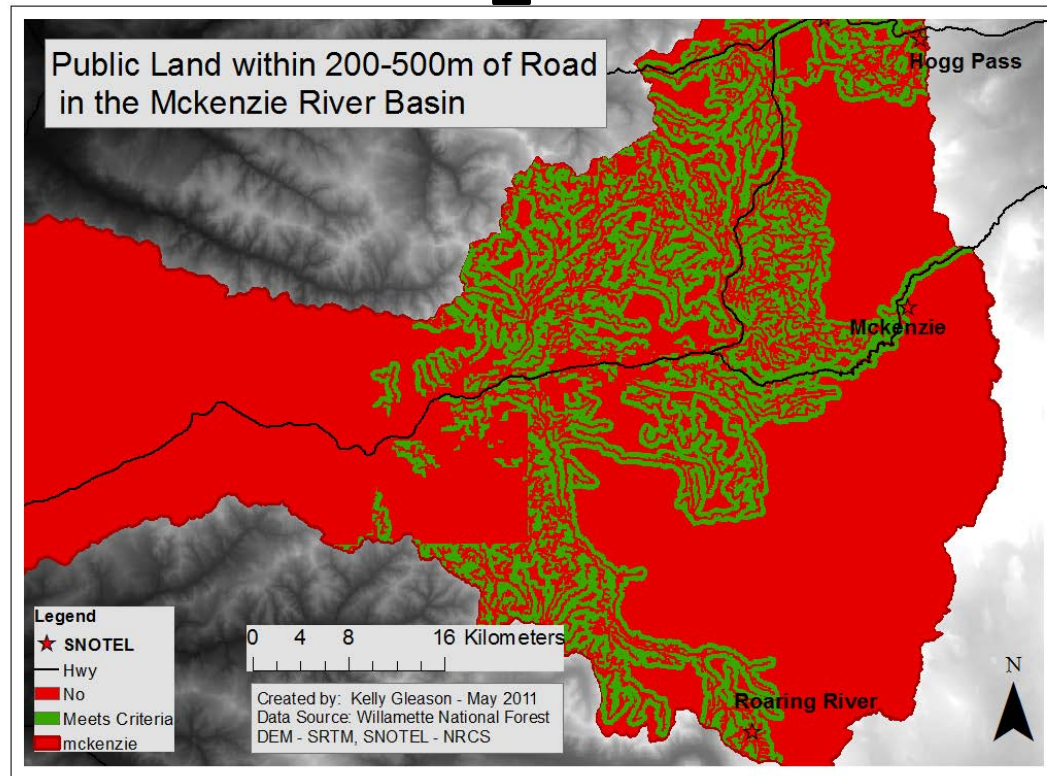
×



-



=



BRT Snow Classes within Available Land (Public Land within 200-500m of Road) in the Mckenzie River Basin

Legend

★ SNOTEL

— Hwy

BRT Classes

- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5
 - 6
 - 7
 - 8
 - 9
 - 10
 - 11
 - 12
 - 13
 - 14
 - 15
- mckenzie

0 4 8 16 Kilometers

Created by: Kelly Gleason - May 2011
Data Source: Willamette National Forest
DEM - SRTM, SNOTEL - NRCS

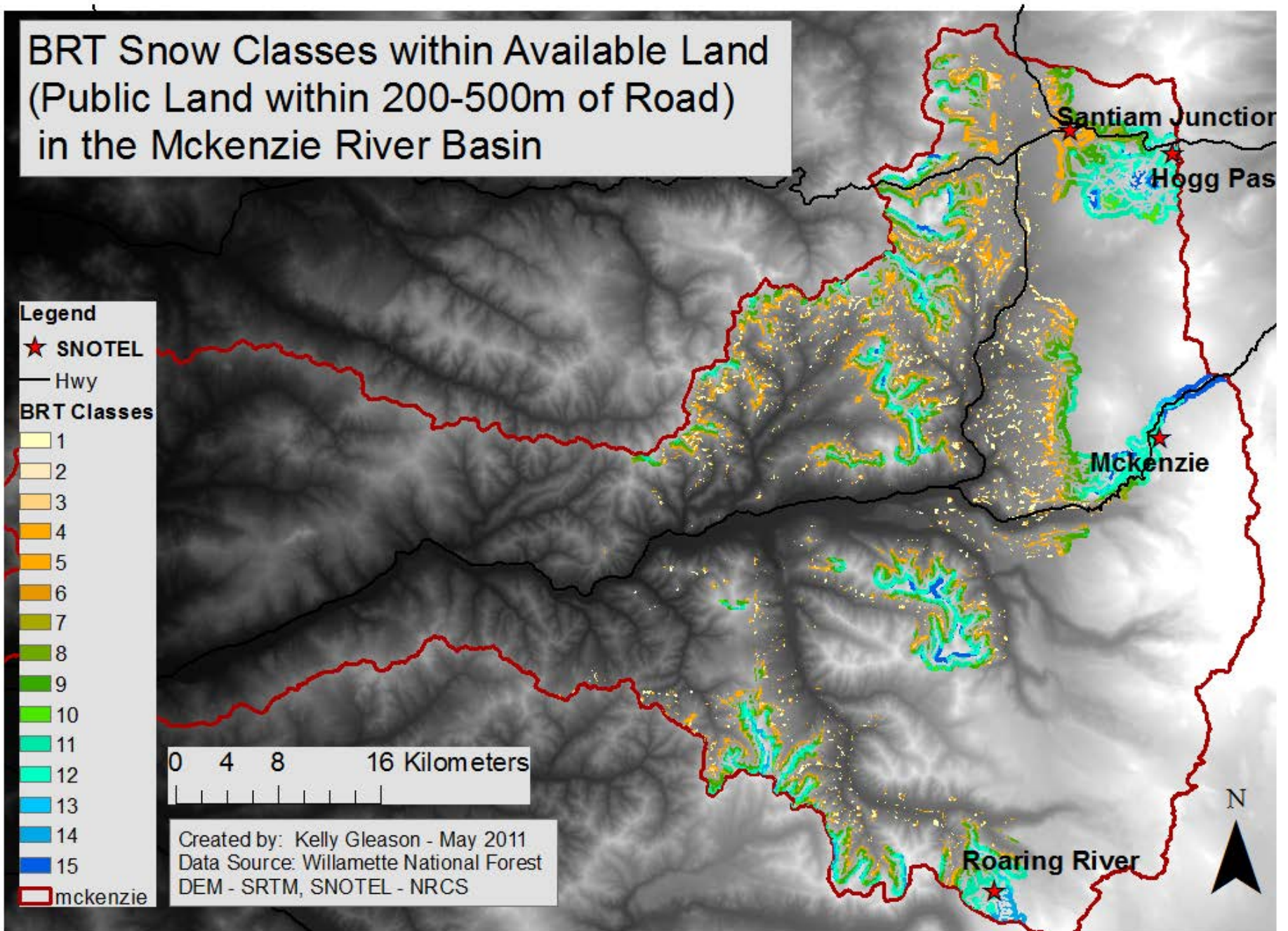
Santiam Junction

Hogg Pas

Mckenzie

Roaring River

N



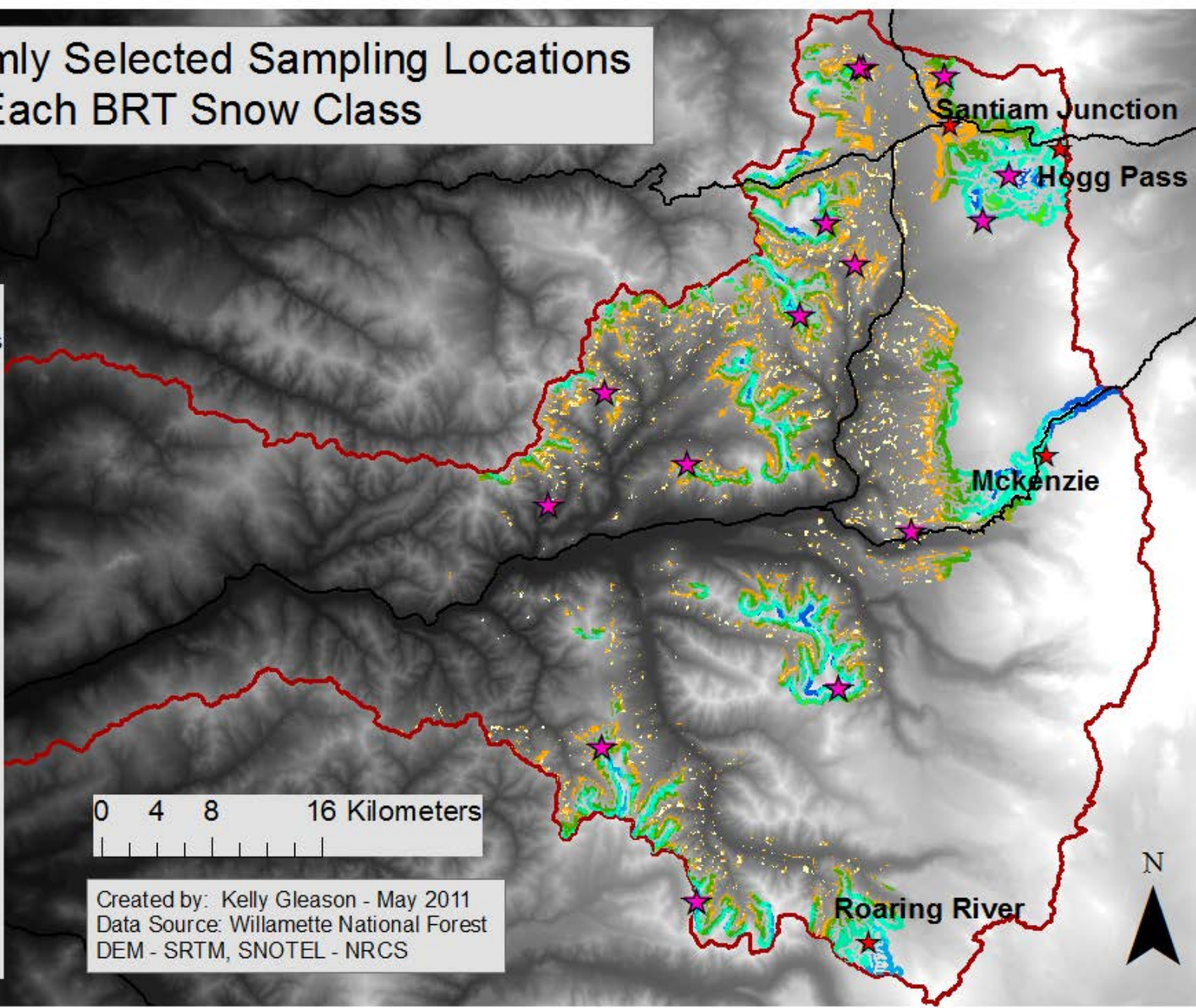
Randomly Selected Sampling Locations within Each BRT Snow Class

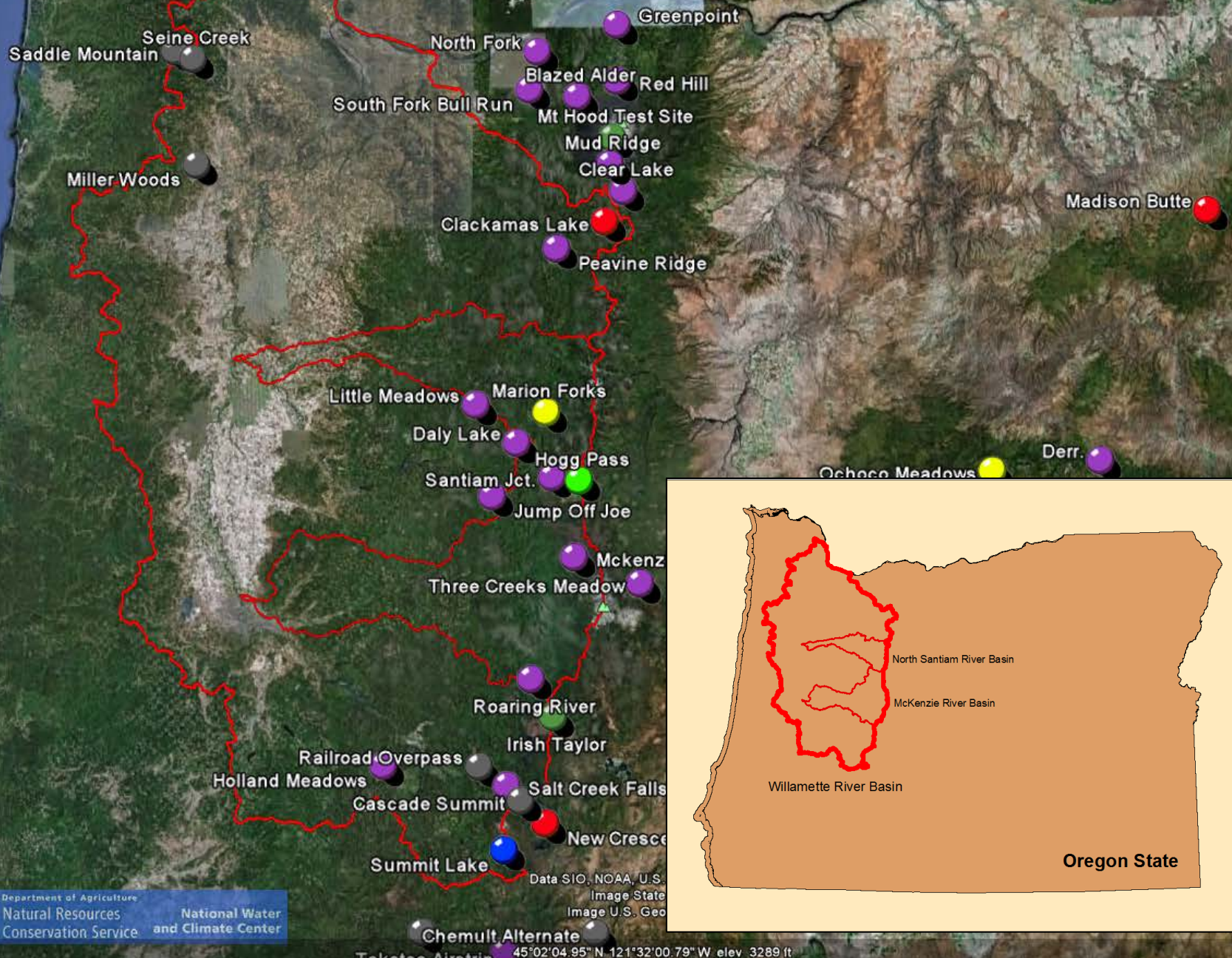
Legend

- ★ BRT Points
- ★ SNOTEL
- Hwy
- BRT Classes**
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
- mckenzie



Created by: Kelly Gleason - May 2011
Data Source: Willamette National Forest
DEM - SRTM, SNOTEL - NRCS





Conclusions

- BRT landscape classification shows promise for characterizing snow zones – but difficult to validate using point based SNOTEL information.
- Current underestimation of SWE by model to be further calibrated & validated using fractional snow covered area remote sensing model.
- Present-day snow monitoring sites will not be in representative locations in the future – need an objective approach to monitor climate impacts.

An aerial photograph showing a vast, flat landscape with a grid-like pattern of fields and roads. The fields are arranged in long, parallel strips, separated by narrow roads or paths. The overall appearance is that of a large-scale agricultural or plantation area. The colors are muted, with various shades of brown, tan, and grey, suggesting a dry or semi-arid environment. The perspective is from a high altitude, looking down on the terrain.

Questions?